Political Movements. There has been a meeting in Greenville, Sou

This is the residence of Gen. Waddy Thomp formerly our minister at Mexico, and, of , his views will be looked for, and lis to with more than ordinary interest. extreme kind, and urged, among other , the establishment of a paper at Wash-

. Thompson spoke—the report of his ech is a very poor one—though no doubt his the resolutions in spirit. Of the war, he said: He liked not to be a prophet of evil, but he had a deep and settled conviction of the im-

fervently for favorable results, but he was but a coward, who was blind to the signs of the times. issues were now presented, exceeded in impor-innce only by that of our independence. It was not the mere paltry tax on tea that reused the handy mountaineer's of our State to arms the hardy mountaineer's of our State to arms in the revolution—for scarcely did they know what lea was—it was the odious principle of taxation without representation. He would

anced on our shores-not 2000 of whom settled in the South-the rest spreading over the North

gretted that the politicians of both sides in the bility, and avoid the true issue. As abolitionism has increased in strength, they have inthey have less or more of it, but that they dego. Now if there be any thing Southern men claring that nothing would induce him to vote ed the one into luxurious despots, and the other for Mr. Winthrop! We speak not thus in the way of taunt; much less, if we had the power, North, that they owe it to themselves, to the lows:--

"The North would not recede!" It is to be re-

But he knew the territory in question to be at the conferences." no promised land—nay, to be comparatively of little value—being at an average distance of 500 yet full accounts of the course of the negotiatailes from the coast, rising almost immediately into precipitous mountains, the Rio Grande, too, being a shallow, rocky, shoully river like our Sainda. Nor could it avail us anything in the whole of it, which grants would of course reversed in the treaty of cession, or we would in common honesty, be obliged to respect. The population, too, would be a worthless and ome one-accustomed to rebellion and ting, as some people imagined, land without people, it would be just the reverse, we would get people without land. Besides all this, he would be willing to stake his life that no part of the territory could or would be occupied by slaveholders-he would consent to be gibbeted, or if dead, that his bones should be dug up and made manure of, if ever a slaveholding State were formed out of any portion of it. We should be satisfied with Texas, every part of which will be slaveholding territory, under the compact of annexation, having the Rio Grande for its boundary, and a reasonable margin where

at Dalias, at Pittsburgh, we recognize the same patriotic feeling and and manly spirit, which dictated his casting vote on the Tariff Bill of last casting vote of putting an end to difficulties while Paredes was in power. What were our difficulties while Paredes was in power. What were our difficulties while Paredes was in power. The distinction drawn here between the last Congress that he did not see any prospect of putting an end to difficulties while Paredes was in power. What the first point of view in which the see any prospect of putting an end to our chief difficulties while Paredes was in power. What were our difficulties while Paredes was in power. The distinction of the wild have anything to do with it.

LOUISVILLE, KY .: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1847.

of freeing the slaves in his diminious, our Re- commodation. Such, at least, was the opinion publican and Christian Government has been assiduously employed in strengthening the slavesystem, protecting the slave-market, and pre-system, protecting the slave-market, and pre-venting the progress of emancipation. While, in his diplomatic correspondence, the Bey of Tunis was speaking the language of humanity and freedom, President Tyler, through his Cabi-

popular branch of Congress and to elect a Presi- life, are far more diffused; that display of wealth dept of the United States, had taken their arro- was fictitious, the comforts are real; the one gant and insulting stand-and they were daily was frequently obtained by money borrowed on gaining strength. Last year 300,000 foreigners mortgaged estates, the other is earned by frugally saving the excess of income over expendi-

It is doubtless true that the great measure of emancipation has in some cases borne heavily upon proprietors, whose habits prejudices, and false notions of economy, have not accommodated themselves to the new state of things. free States should so often dodge their responsi- As at every important step, by which a community advances towards a higher civilization, individuals, unprepared for the change, are found suffering and lamenting amiest the trused in anti-slavery sentiment. Not that general ameliaration—the victims of past error, rather than of the new movement which dis-places it—so in the mighty stride of the British liberately calculate as to how far they may safely West Indies from feudalism and serfism to the ly. But when they find both parties playing hardship and disaster among the proprietors of the islands. The evils of the great social wrong promise is deliberately, coolly promise is deliberately. fast and loose, now hot, now cold, they feel of Slavery had taken too deep a hold of master nothing but contempt for such conduct, and can have do confidence in the parties practising solution of the unnatural connection. The it. As, one instance, we have a letter from a sway, before the beautiful order of Freedom can pro-slavery friend, praising Mr. Palfrey, of Mussachusetts, for his "plain honesty," and de-weary centuries with a system which transform-

And the editor of this Journal, commenting to harm any one; but to say to the men of the on the negotiations in Mexico, writes as fol-

intoreckless and ignora at slayes.

would be ultimately numerous enough to amend the Constitution and overthrow the institution of the South. There was a remedy for the evil, bowers,—if was to acquire no more territory. We already had territory enough—vacant territory enough—vacant territory enough—vacant territory. We already had territory enough—vacant territory enough—vacant territory enough—vacant territory enough—vacant territory enough—vacant territory enough—vacant territory. the cession of New Mexico on our part was a states will be free States; and we imagine that, the cession of New Mexico on our part was a when that shall have been consummated, Tenthal on the condition which could not be yielded; nor would be made to the consummated, Tenthal on the condition which could not be yielded; nor would be made to the consummated, Tenthal on the condition which could not be yielded; nor would be made to the consummated, Tenthal on the condition which could not be yielded; nor would be made to the consummated, Tenthal on the consummated on t the cession of New Mexico on our part was a ton. Did he, like the Seer of old, stand on the summit of Pisgah and see a new Cansan—a he refer it anew to Washington, as he was quite the summit of Pisgah and see a new Cansan—a he refer it anew to Washington, as he was quite the same to the summit of Pisgah and see a new Cansan—a he refer it anew to Washington, as he was quite the same to th land flowing with milk and honey, and studded certain his Government deemed it a condition with gold mines—inviting the entrance of our sine qua non of peace. The other points referpeople—still would be reject it, if it would set red to in the draft seemed to us attainable by red to in the draft seemed to us attainable by tendency of the slaves, under our humane policy red to in the draft seemed to us attainable by tendency of the slaves, under our humane policy red to in the draft seemed to us attainable by tendency of the slaves, under our humane policy red to in the draft seemed to us attainable by tendency of the slaves, under our humane policy red to in the draft seemed to us attainable by tendency of the slaves. The effect follows, that if

> yet full accounts of the course of the negotia-New Orleans paper, writing from Vera Cruz, September 21st, says:

"I think I have already mentioned to you that the way of indemnity for the expenses of the the Mexican Government, in attempting to treat war, for Spanish and Mexican grants covered with Mr. Trist, offered us nine miles up the Del Norte from the mouth; and from thence to a certain point, the land between the Bravo and Nucces should remain neutral; and, from that point, a line parallel with 37 deg. lat .-- thus giving us the Bay of San Francisco, and a lit-Catholic Indian voters—some eight or ten millions of people to keep in order—instead of getling, as some people imagined, land without the south; so I think, let the scattered by no means incompatible with a more temperdense population. We need plenty of soil to able slice."

Supposing this to be true, the first essential

ifference between the two Governments was reduced to a very narrow compass. The strip of territory in dispute between the Nueces and the duced to a very narrow complete the Naeces and the territory in dispute between the Naeces and the Rio Grande del Norte, is not a degree in width, and lies along between 98 deg. and 102 deg. west longitude. This narrow, worthless bit of land longitude. This narrow, worthless bit of land which every Southern reader, and, indeed, every patriotic man in the Union, should seriously patriotic man in the Union, should seriously patriotic on." who was in the State Department when the Adand clearly demonstrated the title of the United States to the Oregon Territory up to 54 deg. 40 min., at last, to avoid the horrors of war, gave up its claim to five degrees forty minutes, bringing down the boundary of the Territory to 49 deg.—should entertain some hope that the same Administration, for the sake of staying the ravages of actual war, would be willing to yield its.

States to the Oregon Territory up to 54 deg. 40 min., at last, to avoid the horrors of war, gave up its claim to five degrees forty minutes, bringing down the boundary of the Territory to 49 deg.—should entertain some hope that the same Administration, for the sake of staying the ravages of actual war, would be willing to yield its.

States to the Oregon Territory up to 54 deg. 40 min., at last, to avoid the horrors of war, gave up its claim to five degrees forty minutes, bringing down the boundary of the Territory to 49 deg.—should entertain some hope that the same Administration, for the sake of staying the ravages of actual war, would be willing to yield its.

States to the United Merica by force, for the purpose of extending, and thus perpetuating, Negro Slavery, and Slave Representation! The atrocity of the argument sets all comment at defiance. ministration, after having positively affirmed and clearly demonstrated the title of the United States to the Oregon Territory up to 54 deg. 40 This, we think, is a fling at Mr. Calhoun. We may be in error; but we are pretty certain, that Gen. T. has no great love for, nor confidence in, the Carolina Senator.

The meeting passed the following resolution which, as regards Mr. Dallas, may excite the ire of the Albany Atlas:

claims over an insignificant strip of territory, not one-tenth as large. The Washington Union claims over an insignificant strip of territory, not one-tenth as large. The Washington Union are 38,000 Jews; in the kingdom of surial 59,292 Jews; and in the Austrian pose that more value would be attached by his Government to a tract of land on our Southern border, only one degree in width, ranging through four degrees of longitude, than to a vast through four degrees of longitude, than to a vast tract of land on our Northwestern border, five tract of land on our Northwestern border, five and a half degrees wide, and ranging from 114 Resolved, That in the speech of the Hon. Geo.

I. Dallan, at Pittsburgh, we recognize the same shridle, about to 130 degrees west longitude. Recollect, then, shridle feeling and and manly spirit, which

which we formed at the conferences. Let the American People fix their attention distinctly upon this. All the other points might have been accommodated; but Mr. Trist would not refer this point—the cession of New Mexi-co—to Washington anew, "as he was quite cer-

arount to the more process of our State to around the more process of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the same writer discourting on West India and the protection of the work of the work

beginning of the war—a policy which could not possibly dispose the Mexicans to peace, or make it their interest to listen to our overtures—a deliberate purpose to seize enough territory to form such a compromise between the different sections of this Union, as would open the way for the Slave Power; for, had the object of the Administration been to conquer peace, and nothing else, it would have concentrated all its energies, in the onset, against the heart of Mexico, gies, in the onset, against the heart of Mexico, as well as the perpetuation of the Save Power; for had the object of the Slave Power Pow gies, in the onset, against the heart of Mexico,

promise is deliberately, coolly proposed, in the face of the fact that all the territory sought to be acquired from Mexico is now, by its fundamental law, incapable of bearing a slave. The design, then, is palpable-to abolish this law and

for trickery:

"In all slave States," says the Mobile Herthe same path. The result will be, that slavery Such, at least, was the opinion which we formed we have no outlet for them, no soil to put them in, they will be huddled within the extreme Southern limits of the Union, and two consequences may follow. By their numbers and the temptations of Abolitionism, they will be rendered insubordinate, and the result be too terrible for contemplation; or their excess may make them profitless, and those who own them be obliged to set them free voluntarily, or to submit to any plan fer the purpose which may be proposed by the Government.

"These evils may be avoided by taking new territory adapted to slave labor, or, indeed, taking any kind of territory in the direction of Mexico. The profitable existence of slavery is

"These are the more obvious reflections which occur, in thinking of this subject. A hundred inferior ones might be suggested, and, indeed.

The "something" which "every patriotic man in the Union" is hereby called upon seriously to

The National Era, through the pen of the post, Whittier, commenting on the Act of the Bey of Tunis, remarks:

To a citizen of the United States, it is a very mortifying reflection, that while a Mohammedan Prince has been thus engaged in the noble tash.

To a citizen of the United States, it is a very mortifying reflection, that while a Mohammedan Prince has been thus engaged in the noble tash.

To a citizen of the United States, it is a very mortifying reflection, that while a Mohammedan Prince has been thus engaged in the noble tash.

To a citizen of the United States, it is a very mortifying reflection, that while a Mohammedan points referred to in the draft seemed to us attended of contemptible beginnings will it seems to me, has not received the weight, the moral question is the most important; how healthfullest who (to use the war message of the 11th of May placed that the can only look at it was quite certain his Government deemed it a dwerf) once called an infant; and the long-that the can only look at it was quite certain his Government deemed it a dwerf) once called an infant; and the long-that point of actual invasion by Mexican troops, and the murder of American ground. Before the line commenced from a little point at first.—Fuller.

Love will make the who is essent to me, has not received the weight, the moral question is the most important; how the war message of the 11th of May placed the war message of the 11th of May placed the war message of the 11th of May placed the war message of the 11th of May placed the war upon the ground of actual invasion by Mexican troops, and the murder of American citizens upon American ground. Before the last of June a proclamation was drawn up, exalted. He does not, and cannot, according to procure its own escape.

Mr. Webster's spech at the Whig Convention is too long for prolication in the Examiner. We can only gie selections.

The war with Hexpo is unnecessary and un-

gies, in the onset, against the heart of Mexico, was the relusal of the Mexican Government to doing at first precisely what it found it expedient to do after the military occupation of California, a cause of war, and especially of Executive

gress of the 13th of May. It is not, therefore, the close by quoting from the Mobile Herald the cause put upon record for the act of the Government of the Slave Power against the doctrine, No More Territory. At the North, the doctrine, No More Territory. At the North, the doctrine, No More Territory. At the North, the matter of debts and claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico is a matter of Santa Anna, the restoration of Santa Anna, vears to twenty; but it is known that the ald, "bordering on the free States, there is a fore, that this war was founded upon the refu-

ican minister was refused in Mexico. Said Mr.

had been ordered to take its position at Corpus among other things, was, that it might be at shall I contend to allow existing rights to rehand, in case Mr. Slidell was rejected by Mexico, to act as Congress should authorize. Now, there had been an opinion I believe was now, there

Cruz that if Mr. Santa Anna came that way he that inequality?
should let him in. How came it into Mr. Polk's Sir, I can only say, that, in my judgment, we nong a population of 160,000 souls, there our minister to Mexico, was deputched to Cuba. I speak of it now here, as in my seat in Con-It appears from the correspondence United States had an agent in Cuba.

It is notorious that it was a matter of

which, on the 6th of June, was despatched to Gen. Taylor, to be by him distributed throughout all Mexico, and that purported to set forth to the people of Mexico the causes of the war.

I have it, and I hope the gentlemen of the press will publish it. What did that declaration say to them? Anything about invasion of American territory and the murder of American.

In the diplomatic correspondence, the Boy of Tondews appealing the language of humanity and foredam. Precision Tyler, through his Cabina and deprecising manacipation in a neighboring and deprecising manacipation of the Box. Neighboring and the Box of the

gies, in the onset, against the neart of stands of stands of the professed what it found it expedient to do after the military occupation of California, and the establishment of a quasi government in war? Because the Government chooses not to have intercourse with us, is it for the President Elut it is a waste of words to undertake to prove what the Administration organs admit. They are all moving heaven and earth to induce the American people to assent to the application the American people to assent to the application the American people to assent to the application of the Covernment into a war, at any moment, to receive advices and to both sides!

again, the matter of debts and claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico is a matter of long standing. The condition of Mexico by the restoration of Santa Anna, was as reprehensible six months before as it was on that day; but there was manifested no disposition to make it a cause of war. To say, therefore, that this war was founded upon the refusal of Mexico to pay her debts, is a pretext, and of Mexico to pay her debts, is a pretext, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is

Mr. Webster opposes any acquisition of territory. He was willing, when Secretary of DIFFICULTY OF REFLECTION. - Examine State, to obtain possession of the port of Fran- the journals of our zealous missionaries, I cisco by cession, or as a naval station .- will not say among the Hotentots or Esqui-This was for commercial ends. Mr. W. did not maux, but in the highly civilized, though dream of acquiring more territory. Of the ex- fearfully uncultivated inhabitants of ancient tension of slavery, the orator said:

and with the same firmness with which I shall reast every plan to augment the slave representation, or to bring the Constitution into any hazards by attempting to extend our dominions, shall I contend to allow existing rights to re-

prisonment, that he was rather more favorable to the acknowledgment of Texan independence than other ministers in Mexico. At any rate, after his banishment by Paredes, there came a sentiment that he was more favorable to peace with the United States than the Government than the United States than the Government then existing.

The President of the U. S. sent his war message to Congress on the 11th day of May 1860. with the United States than the Government then existing.

The President of the U. S. sent his war message to Congress on the 11th day of May, 1846, placing the existence of the war upon the fact that Mexico had invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our people. On that very day he despatched orders to Come. Connor at Vera despatched orders to claracter, is not that plainly an augmentation of the Control of the understanding. The German Catholics show the desired the heart, which did not expand the intellect while it purified the heart, which did not multiply the aims and objects they now have of a representation disproportion to the understanding. While it fixed and simplified those of the understanding.

JUNE GERMAN CATHOLICS—The government of Wurtemburg has just reveked the decree always happy to meet Southern gentlemen of character, into the world,) which did not expend the intellect while it purified the heart, which did not multiply was into the did not multiply was int

head that Mr. Santa Anna was likely to come are to use the first, and the last, and every occa-that way. At about the same time, if I remem-ber right, Mr. Alexander Slidell, the brother of ments against the extension of the slave power. statesmen to discuss, and entertain, and act conversation in Cuba that Gen. Sants Anna part of the question is less important, but it is was to return to Mexico upon the invitation of less pertinent to what we have to do. Certainwas to return to Mexico upon the invitation of the President of the United States. Mark the coincidence of time and purpose. The President said in his communication at the opening of the session of the last Congress that he did not mean to say that it is less important, in other tant, or not vastly more important, in other wealth.—Fuller.

A plain, downright, is the only point of view in which I, officonversation is as instant.

The distinction drawn here between moral and political action we don't comprehend Charles Fox said what is merally wrong cannot be politically right. Mr. Webster admits that ing to a matter well enough known, but which, it seems to me, has not received the weight, the moral question is the most important; how RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

mestress, and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his did not weeter the before of the inheight of conquest—the privilege of setting and inherently inheight with their own property and institutions. He would not weight mestres of the meeting but this conquest, this extension of the meeting but this conquest, this extension of the meeting but this conquest, this extension of the meeting but this conquest, the nutlers of the weakness of the diminustron upon the planters have been unable to pay their hands pure the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight of the inheight of the inheight, that even our soldiers, whose valor and his indignation kindled at the inheight of the difficulty without the work with a limit of the difficulty without the cases of the diminution of the earlies of the difficulty without the cases of the diminution of the walk with their own property and institution, and treating with their own property and the learning to the difficulty without the cause of the diminution of the walk of the difficulty without the property of the

West Indies from feudalism and serfism to the condition of equal and impartial freedom—there have not been wanting instances of apparent have not been wanting instances of apparent hardship and disaster among the proprietors of hardship and disaster among the proprietors of a min., and Slavery below it! And this Com-Well, then, comes another. Mexico, it is said, had declined to pay the debts due to United States, it will be admitted that at least in one respect States citizens from their citizens. I believe that is true, but it was not put forth as the cause of war in the message of the President on the little of May, 1846; it is not in the act of Contact of the United States, accidental facts which have been preserved to the Western coast of Africa, for the purpose of concerning others, tend to the strange restablishing a Scottish mission. The Society suit, that longevity bears no relation either various battles in tented fields, and it so happens that he has had the selection of commanders on both sides! The precise object of this war is proved by beasts in the scale of being, are also much one Episcopal Churches in Vermont, with ninebirds, which seem to rank higher than broken off! The report made by the Mexican feeld.

This results from a variety of reasons, the field in those States, under the system of commissioners to their Government, explained to their Government, explained to the griculture prevailing in the South, is becoming in the South, is becoming the states, under the system of commissioners to their Government, explained to the griculture prevailing in the South, is becoming in the South, is becoming that they grow as long as the war, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is more pretext, and hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the war, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the war, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is mere pretext; and I hope those whose basiness the war, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is mere pretext.

This then is the read ground and origin of the war, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is mere pretext.

The motive—the purpose of the war, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is mere pretext.

The motive prevailing in the South, is becoming the war, and all the rest, so far as appears to me, is mere pretext.

The motive—the purp eral conflagration .- Southey.

> Webster:
>
> I think that the object of this war was simply this: Mr. Polk became President of the United States in March, 1845. In June, 1845, Santa Anna was banished from Mexico to Cuba, on what is called "half pay." He seems to have been discontented with his situation at Cuba, and I am strongly suspicious that his "half pay" was never paid. Through 1845, the condition of things between us and Mexico was thus angry and unsatisfactory.
>
> Not to trouble you, sir, with many dates, allow me to approach a period of some interest. It was in January, 1846, that the army of the United States, which, in the summer preceding, had been ordered to take its position at Corpus.
>
> I think that the object of this war was simply this: Mr. Polk became President of the United States, which, in the summer preceding, had been ordered to take its position at Corpus.
>
> Allow me to say, sir, that I have not seen one interest. India. How often, and how feelingly, do they describe the difficulty of rendering the simplest chain of though intelligible to the difficulty of rendering the simplest chain of though intelligible to the difficulty of rendering the simplest chain of though intelligible to the difficulty of rendering the simplest chain of though intelligible to the difficulty of rendering the simplest chain of though intelligible to the difficulty of rendering the simplest chain of though intelligible to the difficulty of rendering the simplest chain of though time lighting the power of attention, and with drive whole power of attention, and with drive power of attention, and with drive power of attention, and with drive whole power of attention, and with what distressful effort it is exerted whilst it is exerte India. How often, and how feelingly, do less exercion of the will, than to reflect, and companied by the Secular Agent.

The fortunate have many parasites: The fortunate have many parasites:
Hope is the only one that vouchasfes attendance upon the wretched and the beggar.

tendance upon the wretched and the beggar. Shenstone. | was present.

More men know how to get enough, than when they have gotten enough, which causeth their covetousn

A plain, downright, open hearted fellow's conversation is as insipid, says Sir Plume, as a play without a plot; it does afford one the amusement of thinking.—Shenstone.

And though their soul be the only suck the sweet milk, they are the healthfullest who (to use the Latin phrase) have tasted of both the breasts of fortune.

Love will make the whole wall a gate,

NUMBER 20.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .- At the monthly meeting of the Managers of this Society, held in New York on the 7th inst., as we learn from I have it, and I hope the gentlemen of the press will publish it. What did that declaration say to them? Anything about invasion of American territory and the murder of American troops? Not a word like it—not one word. That proclamation goes upon the old matter of the debts, and upon the refusal to receive Mr. Slidell as our minister, and upon a supposed declaration by Paredes, which I cannot find anywhere, that war did actually exist. But the fact alleged in the war measure of May 11; and fact alleged in the war measure of May 11; and

England, Scotland, Ireland,	Conformists. 8,000,000 850,000 600,000	Non-Conformists 8,000,000 1,750,000 7,000,000
Total	10 450 00	16 750 000

The Non-Conformists count in the New Parliament 48 members pledged against all future A CHRISTIAN COLONY FOR OREGON.-A COT-

received, during the month of September last, contributions amounting to \$614,24, and the Board of Education \$563,09. The Synod of New Jersey will meet at Easton, Pa., on the

other places in North India, there are twenty churches. Members in communion, 1207; preachers, 61. These statistics include both European and Hindus. Most of the members are natives, and many of the preachers. The members received in 1846 by profession were 249.

Bishop of Toronto, Canada West, died in that city on the morning of the first instant. His disease was contracted among the sick and dy-ing immigrants. The Bishop was about forty-two years of age and a native of Halifax, Nova

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Power, Roman Catholic

JUVENILE CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions gives a list of three Sousand dollars recently contributed by children, chiefly in Sabbath schools. THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP RAPPE.

ORDINATION OF PRIESTS .- The Archbir

Magazine states that two hundred and sixty-three young men in Paris, were recently ordained priests and Deacons in a single day. CONVERTS TO ROSE.—Bishop Miles of Kentucky, has recently confirmed in the paper shurch, thirty-seven converts from Protestant

The Governors of New York, Indiana, Connecticut, have issued their preclamati recommending Thursday, the 25th Novem as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The number of churches in Liberia. communicants 1,500, of whom 500 are and re-captured Africans. There are 16st and 560 scholars, of whom 200 are not

Rev. D. D. Lore and lady, sailed & York, on Tuesday, the 21st alt., &